and has become an axiom. To prove this, in it is be speed to be removed. In the same Message Monored to be removed. In the same Message Monored that any attempt by say European proved and their system to any portion of this hearth seems to be considered by the United States as the server of the design given was the unactied state of Desperath and their provents and their design given was the unactied state of Desperath and their provents and the same seems and the server of Spair. It was not known how much we introduced by that was not known how much we introduced by that provides, nor how far it wors seeded To the sening cloud arose in Europe or America, but her it was likely to burse upon as Mr. Adams that the men of that day especiated their rights and the transit congress was to consider the proceipe of non-denization by European powers. The doctrine did originate with Mr. Monore Cafas King, in 1801, originate with Mr. Monore Cafas King, in 1801, or in the senior of the take care that it remain with Spain, quoting and such as a Europier with iris said you minds to be in the seld, since of all nations the are the most proper to the Livington there are the most proper to the senior of the serior of

rid, since of all matters the are the most proper to access an Empire with including ance.

It. Livingston, there a France, advised that this Government may avail in the city of the pretense Spain had with the subject section. It would be best to treat own lands. He thought there ending buccansering in the President message section of Cuba was an American plying that no foreign power but a lt, and that it was the duty of those American rights sustained. estion, necessaring

tion, necessarily applying that no foreign power but then, necessarily a the state of the state

When the Monroe doctrine was announced no foreign test were on our coasts. Now the British have one at Bayasa, the French one at Samana, and Great Britain as colenized the Bay Islands and the Belize. So long a Basin preserves good faith with us we will do nothing to disturb her rights; but let her take counsel of the pet, and let her follow the advice of Canning and call a new astion into being. If she do this voluntarily, she will find it perhaps to her advantage to seek by treatios connercial relations with Cuba. She will perhaps find he regenerated child willing to bear a part of the heavy wrden she now endures. Behind this, he disclaimed it idea or notion of acquiring Cuba by any means uninown to the strict requirements of the law of nations. It desired Cuba. He sincercip trusted that the America Government would at all times enforce and maintain the rights of its citizens, under all circumstances.

Mr. Cass followed, and said:
For thirty years, the world—at any rate the American on the Monroe doctrine was announced no foreign

For thirty years, the world—at any rate the American pertion of it, and a good deal of the European—have alked of the Monroe doctrine, and every schoolboy bought he understood it, and that it was founded upon a great principle—that the destiny of this hemisphere should be controlled by the people inhabiting it, and that European influence should be excluded from it, as the man as first as existing colonial rights would recome should be controlled by the people inhancing it, and that European influence should be excluded from it, as fir and as fast as existing colonial rights would permit. It. Mouroe, in 1823, presented, in a message to Conges, his general views of the relations of the powers of Europe to this continent, as well with respect to their interference with its independent States as to projects of new colonization.

To be sure, as has been remarked, these two topics as to be found in different parts of the same message.

To be sure, as has been remarked, these two topics to be found in different parts of the same message, at merely because each connected itself more directly with different practical measures; but both together med his doctrine, which was founded on the great finciple advanced by Mr. Jefferson, that "America—forth and South, has a set of interests distinct from base of Europe, and peculiarly her own. She should, herefore, have a system of her own, separate and spart from that of Europe;" and by Mr. Pelk, "that the people of this continent have the right to decide their own estiny." Mr. Polk, in 1848, when the "Holy Alliance" was a matter of almost remote history, in a message to Congress on the subject of the application of the Government of Yucatan for aid against the Indians, raffirmed the Monroe doctrine, and observed that, "according to our established policy, we could not consent to a transfer of this "dominion and sovereignty." "there to Spain, Great Britain, or any other European power. In the language of President Menroe, in his massage of December, 1823," we should consider any attempt to their part to extend their system to any portion of this temisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety." "Our own security," cendmises Mr. Polk, "requires that the eshabilished policy thus announced should guide our central upon these views of Mr. Polk. They speak for the necessary, and this applies with great force to the peninsula of Yucatan." It would be a mere waste of time to comment upon these views of Mr. Polk. They speak for the meritage, with equal force and clearness, and they were avowed more than a quarter of a century after M. Monroe had promulgated his doctrine, thus considered by Mr. Polk as the permanent American policy. The principlea, if asserts, are perpetual in their obligation, and the policy itself challenges our attention and enforcement, in all time, present and to come. It is now add that this Monroe doctrine, so far as respects the independent States of this continent, embland, as it was, an be mad that this Monroe doctrine, so hat as respective independent States of this continent, embalmed, as it was, and is, in the hearts of the American people, instead of being a great system of policy, as enduring as up political condition, was but a temperary measure, uplicable only to the anticipated designs of the Holy Allance, as it was unbelig called, to restore the recently emancipated American States to the dominion of

Adhince, as it was unbolly called, to restore the recently emancipated American States to the dominion of Pain.

Instead of being a great principle of action, worthy of this republic, it would thus become a mere expedient, busing away with the occasion that called it into being. Whether this be so or not, it is a questian which does not lough the subject before the Senate, for that must be determined upon its own merits, and not upon the authority of names—never, however, to be slightly regarded; but it touches the fame of Mr. Morne as a practical and enlightened statesman, for such he truly was at upon this construction of his views he did not comprehend the consequence of his own positions, and could not see that the grounds of his policy extended beyond the single case then more immediately before him. His principles were, unquestionably, called cut by the peculiar danger of the Spanish American States, and by the claims of Russia on our northwest coast.

These circumstances led him to this investigation into the principles of our position with respect to this continent; and the result we have in this far-famed message. And generally it happens, in the policy of nations, that particular exigencies call forth the discussion and assertion of great principles; but while the former disappear I the march of events, the latter remain to be reasserted and maintained under all the chroumstances to which her are applicable. As the foundation of his doctrine be assumed the then existing status or condition of the continent, disclaiming all intention of interfering with existing rights, but maintaining principles which denied to the powers of Europe the assumption to interfere with any independent State at any time thereafter, or over plant or establish new colonics is America.

Upon these general principles European influences might decrease in this hemisphere, but could not increase, for independence once obtained, then and therefore that these would be respected, in that part of the Message where he protests against

This inquiry into the origin of this doctrine belongs, in

whole subject in his mind.

This inquiry into the crigin of this doctrine belongs, in truth, to the domain of history, and not to that of our permanent policy; for the name of the doctrine, whether Monroe, or Polk, or Jefferson, or yet better, American, matters little—the true question being, whether it shall be inforced now and hereafter. But Mr. Monroe, in his Message of December, 1824—a year after the one canding the views referred to—renewed the subject, and in such language as leaves no doubt but that this doctine, in his own views of it, was perpetual, and to be made part of our national code of policy.

"Separated, as we are, the sais) from Europe by the straintic Ocean, we can have no concern in the straintic Ocean, we can have no concern in the straintic Ocean, we can have no concern in the strain of the European governments, nor in the causes which produce them. The balance of power between them, into whichever scale it may turn, in its various vistations, cannot affect us. It is the interest of the United state to preserve the most friendly relations with every over, and on conditions fair, equal, and applicable to all. But in regard to our neighbors our situation is different, it is impossible for the European governments to intereste in these concerns, especially in those alluded to, which are vital, without affecting us. Indeed, the most with hight induce such interference, in the present sate of the war between the parties—if a war it may a called—would appear equally applicable to us. Mow, it will be seen, that these principles had then no secular relation to the Holy Alliance, as it is contended to all the European Governments. Indeed, we are from Mr. Clay, in some remarks made in the loss of Representatives, in June, 1824, that the fear of the artion of that alliance upon States had given way, and the first message had, but they extended to all the European Governments.

3d. That the United States have deep interest in the acquisition of Cubs, and that, if we cannot obtal a possession of it, without too great a cost of blood or 1 was ure, it must be secured (especially from the contro. of England) by its independence. And we may add now, since circumstances have much changed, and the immediate dangers then impending over the Island have passed away, that it may with safety remain in possession of Spain, so long as she can hold it and takes no step to convert it to our injury.

4th. That it is proper that upon these subjects declarations should be submitted to Congress, in order to procure their cooperation, as without it such declarations might be fruitless.

5th. In addition to these propositions there is another opinion, advanced by Mr. Jeffersonian this letter, which I conferse I have read with unmixed satisfaction, for it confirms in full the propriety of the proposition I submitted to the Senate at our last session, to declare our protest against the atrocious violation of the rights of nations, by the interference of one power, the Emperor of Russia, in the internal affairs of another, the Hungarian Kingdom. Mr. Jefferson's words deserve to be held in perpetual remembrance. Here they are:

"Nor is the occasion to be alighted, which this propesition offers, of declaring our protest against the atrocious violations of the rights of nations, by the interference of any one in the internal affairs of another, so flegitionsly begun by Bonsparte, and now continued by the equally lawless Alliance, calling itself holy."

Here we have the principle distinctly asserted of the propriety of a national protest upon such an occasion, and we have the authority of the very author of the expression "entangling sillances," so triumphantly spended to last session as a reason for our inaction, for devices in the internal affairs of another, and the continued by the equally lawless Alliance, alling their holy."

and we have the authority of the very author of the expression "entangling alliances," so triumphantly appended to last session as a reason for our inaction, for desping its applicability to the case, which, indeed, ought to have been obvious enough without this exposition of his own doctrine, unless it could be shown that we could form an alliance without allies—unless allies are created by a mere protest against an assumption to prostrate a great principle of public law which protected the freedom and independence of nations. But we could not keep on the line of pointeal knowledge, and shrank from the responsibility imposed upon us by our position as the great republic of the world. We now know that Mr. Jefferson would have voted for the proposition had be then been a member of this body. That is honorenough for those of us who found ourselves in the minority.

Mr. SEWARD got the floor, when, after the use bills, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President of the United States in answer to the resolution calling upon him for the names of officers of the Treasury, former and present, who have presented claims for extra compensation, &c., and he gave as his opinion that no further legislation is necessary to protect the Treasury from unjust claims, or to secure to claimants against the Treasury their just rights.

Mr. Stanton (Ohio) made a few remarks to show that in his opinion legislation is necessary.

ow that, in his opinion, legislation is necessary.

The Message was referred to the Committee

Mr. Darby introduced a bill, which was passed, granting right of way to the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company. The Speaker announced the first business in

order to be the New York Branch Mint Bill, the question being on its rejection.

Mr. Seymour New-York, resumed his remarks

Mr. Skymour New-York, resumed his remarks in advocacy of the bill. He earnestly pressed the importance of having a Mint in New-York, to coin not only the millions of bulion received from California, but the foreign money brought over by emigrants. A bill was passed by the House to establish a Mint in New-York, and was defeated by a small vote in the Senate. Another bill was introduced here since that and defeated. The reasons for this were known to all, and he would not therefore repeat them. The powerful argument of Secretary Walker, in favor of the measure, was made anterior to the receipt of the golden harvest from California. He in conclusion moved the previous question, which was sustained—Ayes 76, Nays 44.

Mr. Exposus having reported the bill, proceed— Mr. Brooks having reported the bill, proceed-

ed under the rules to make the closing speech. He said the gentleman from Philadelphia (Mr. Chandler) had reed under the rules to make the closing speech. He said
the gentleman from Philadelphia (Mr. Chandier) had resorted to a most extraordinary process of legislation to
defeat the bill how under consideration. The gentleman
contrived by some sort of parliamentary legerdemain
which he (Mr. Brooks) was not able to comprehend, to
take the floor from him while he was addressing the
House, interposing himself between him and the Chair,
and introducing an argument in favor of his (Mr. Chandler's) own views in opposition to the bill. By what process the gentleman had managed, like the spiritual rappers, to place himself on a table and raise him into the
sir, and after an interval drepped him (Mr. Brooks) into
his seat and himself on the toor, he had not been able to
comprehend, although he had employed some parts of
five days in studiously examining our curious rules. The
argument of the gentleman was characteristic of his
modus operandi; it divided itself into two parts, rictorical and logical. But the sum and substance was an attempt to create a prejudice against New York, and
thereby to save the beuble of a Mint for Philadelphia.
As to the rhetorical part of the gentleman's speech, he
uttered a crying demonstration against New York, and
represented her as a beggar soliciting almis—as possessing unbounded rapacity—and like the daughter of the
Horse-leach, constantly crying out "Give, give, give,"
And he further entered into a general denunciation of
British brokers and bankers, conscentrated, he said, it the City of New-York, and gave a finality by saying that
a threat had been made outside of this House to bribe
the members to the support of the bill. Now, by what
means the persons who are thus aliaded to, scented the
gentleman out, he (Mr. Brooks) would leave to be seitled
between them and the scentleman. No one of them had
ever supproached him in such a connection.

Mr. Chandler rose and asked leave to ex-

Mr. Chandler rose and asked leave to ex-

plain, but

Mr. Brooks refused to give way, saying the
gentleman the other day took the floor from him while
he was addressing the House, and he owed the gentleman no courtery to let him interpose a speech within
his (Brooks's) own. It was a bad practice at least, and
he declined yielding the floor. This sort of rhetoric he
would merely say was more in character with the purleus of Billinggate, Cripplegate and Newgate, than the
pillated halls of this Capaiol. This being the rhetoric
the logic is equally difficult to grasp, and quite as difficult
to answer. The first argument was the competency of the Philadelphia Mint. He denied this alleged capacity. He said California gold has about 11 per cent of silver. To work quick two years ago under the demand for a New York Mint, 5 per cent. of this silver was appropriated as alloy, and thus the depositor not only lost that, but was charged 5 cents for parting beside, a work never done. The Mint appropriated the silver to make haste, but made the depositor pay as if for work done, Before he concluded the morning hour expired.

The House went into Committee of the whole in the state of the Union, on the bill to supply deficiences in appropriations, for the year ending June 30, 1833.

Among the amendments adopted, was one appropriating \$20,500 in addition to the \$72,000 heretofore appropriated for completing the repairs of the Library of

An ineffectual attempt was made to give Clark Mills \$20,000, in consideration of his erection of the Jackson Equestrian Statue.

Without disposing of the bill, the Committee

Mr. STUART reported a bill to establish the Territorial Government of Columbia. Referred to the Committee of the whole on the state of the Union. The House then adjourned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE ... ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 25. the powers of the Common Council of New-York.

Mr. Barcock introduced a bill relative to de

ces to persons in ecclesisstical offices. The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad bill was ade the special order for Friday. The Broadway Railway bill was taken up in

Mr. Van Schoonhoven moved to make the

Mr. BURROUGHS moved an amendment in re

He thought there could be no discrimination made be-tween the worthy or the unworthy poor man. The prac-tical eperation of a road tax was to impose an equal bur-den upon all classes.

The bill in relation to proof of deeds out of

this state was called up. It provides that the certificates of the officers in other Scates before whom deeds are acknowledged, shall be sufficient proof of their authenticity. Third residing.

To amend act relating to railroad corporations. Mr. D. Gursons said the chiest of the hill was to

To amend act relating to railroad corpora-tions. Mr. D. Gillwook said the object of the bill was to authorise railroad corporations to acquire title to lands when only a portion of their capital is subscribed. To provide for the education of the Torawan-

Mr. D. B. TAYLOR, reported in favor of a ferry 3d. That the United States have deep interest in the Mr. Chanberlin, against the sale of Wash-

BY REV. THEODOBE PARKER.

A unusually large audience assembled at the Broad vay Tabernacie last evening, to listen to the Seventh Let ture of the People's Course, which was deliv ered by R. W. Theodore Parker, of Boston. The theme of his discourse was "The Progress of Mankind," which he proceeded to consider under three separate heads,

In processes to the most important steps hither to taken in Human Progress.

II. Sketch of son e of the most important steps hither to taken in Human Progress.

III. Examination of some of the most prominent obstacles in the way of 1 Juman Progress.

Being introduced to the audience the lecturer proceeded, without any notes, to speak as follows:

Ladies and Gentlement: Man began his career on the earth without anything but his hands and his feet, a naked body and an ignorant nand. The world was all before him where to choose, and Providence was his guide. From the nature of the tase, at starting, he could have had none of the visible property which wesee about us. He could have had church stands, no drink-the could have had become half no could have he and no toes to ngnt with, or to feen wath. From the nature of the case, his spirinal and invisible possessions were quite as limited. He could have had no arts, no science, no law, no literature, no religilon, no manners, no ianguage. In all these things—the invisible, as well as those to be seen, imply for their production, noil, thought, repeated age out and age in. Thus man must have started. At the present day, he has a good deal more than a naked body and an inorant limited: Look about you, and see his visible property! What is around us? What is over us? This magnificent Gity—tis commerce, bleasoning white from every corner of the globe! Look at the roads of iron, which lead everywhere; roads of stone, of wood, of earth, of water, and of snow! [Applause.] Consider its invisible treasures—language, literature, science: the science which finds wonders in a drop of water—which analyses the minutest grain of dust; and that greater science which analyses the Solar Universe into systems and groups thereof. Consider the laws, literature and manners of mankind, and I think you will agree with me that there has been some Progress—that this forked Adam, whom God turned naked into the world, without a shoe to his foot, or a shirt to his back, has turned a very thrifty child, and got together a very pretty little family property. [Laughte.] That alone, I think, would be enough to establish the fact of Progress in the very test of those who tell us that the march of Progress has been backward.

See the progress that has been made in the tools for mankind to work with. At first, the only tools that mun had were his fingers. At the present day, see how these fingers have enlarged and multiplied, and are dividing themselves continually. Into what vices, and pincers, and chiseis, and saws, and broad-axes, and bits, and angurs, for the earpeater and the cabinet maker! Into what wheels for the spinner and Chicopee, and London, and Manchester, and Sirmingham, and all the machinery in the wide world. [Applanuse.] Look at the

in the wide world. [Applause.] Look at the fighting tools. At first, they were his teeth and nails. Cain the First had only his fist wherewith to murder a man. At the present day, they have culiasses, and Bowie-knivee, and swords, and bows-and-arrows, and spears, and muskets, and pistols, and "Colt's Revolvers," and cannon, into which these fingers have enlarged themselves. [Applause.] This clinehed his has become a man-of-war! Cain the First had only his naked arm. Nepoleon the Third has fighting utensils for a million stored up in the aresnals of Paris!

It is one of the popular theories that man has been upon the earth six thousand years. Well, I think that time is too short for this progress. I think that a good many thousand years passed before man took to building pyramids! But, remembering that man started with nothing but his brain and tongue, I think there has been a very rapid progress for sing thousand years, and not six. An ingenious man in England, a great philologer withal, was asked to calculate how long, at the present state of things, it would have taken to complete the Sancritt and he answered that he thought sixty thousand years. And yet, at first sight, man seemed rather a poor and forlorn creature, sent out into the world without staff or scrip. The bear, his enemy in the wilderness, seemed better furnished and better fed than be. He was very well off every way. Was he hungry? he had not to go very far for his breakfast. Was he cold the had a very good suit of clothes. They were not too cold for the winter, nor too warm for the summer; and, what was more, they never wore out, or gotjout of fashion. If a rent took piace in his garment, it was mended again by Nature's patching. It was a garment which he was not afraid to wear out in all weathers, and in all company. [Laughter.] On the other hand, the man was a prey to the bear. And he sides that, the rain wet him, and the sun burnt him. But in the six or sizty thousand years that man has been on the earth, the bear has not taken a single step

The progress of man has been continuous, I think and not uniform. Continuous, for there never was a pause in it. Not uniform, because it advances now swift and now slow. It is instructive to look and see what were the things which at different times have represented the extreme advance points of progress. In our grandfathers' day an ingenious boy of Boston began his career by filling moulds in a tailow-candle shop, and ended by making ireaties in Europe and bringing lightning out of the sky at his bidding. And Dr. Frankin, (for it is of him I speak,) in making the lightning come down from him I speak,) in making the lightning come down from
the heavens at his bidding, represented the extreme point
of advancement in our grand fathers' day. And those
men that invented the steam-engine in our fathers' time,
in a like manner, represented the extreme advance of
progress in their day. But in our day, men have caught
the lightning, and manufactured the lightning, and sent it
from one end of the world to the other. Dr. Franklin
taught the lightning to go straight, and not run against
people's meeting houses, and set their barns on fire, and
tear up large trees, as it used to do in its rowdy
days. [Laughter.] And now, they have improved
upon this instruction, and have learned the lightning
to read and write. (Applause.) And that is not quite all:
English engineers are going turther, and endeavoring to
teach the lightning man gation. They propose constructing a telegraph from London to Greenland, from Greenland to Nova Scotia, and so on, up along the coast to
the United States. ing a telegraph from London to Greenland, from Green-land to Nova Scotia, and so on, up along the coast to the United States. And still beyond this, men are con-structing lightning to reveal to us secrets from beyond the grave. [Laughter.] So it seems to me that in our day we have fairly turned the table upon itself. The making of the lightning-rod, the steam-engine and the telegraph, represent the three advance points of human progress. But in other times, other improvements rep-resented the same advance progress. The man who once went out in the woods and caught a puppy, and raught it to hunt, was a greater benefactor to mankind once went out in the woods and caught a puppy, and taught it to hunt, was a greater benefactor to mankind than Franklin. [Applause.] The puppy, learned to hunt, is a longer ktep than a boy's kite-string reaching the lightnings. How easy it seems to us to be able to rearcorn, and preserve deels and fish with smoke and salt. But the man who discovered this salt was an immense benefactor to makind. And she who first brought wheat to larly, and taught the people how to make bread, was at lest worshipped by them as a great benefactress; and so they named all the Cereal grasses after the good Mrs. Ceres! (Applause.) It was the first step that cost the young dunce in Spain so much trouble to set the egg on end, till Columbus had shown him how.

As you look over the family of nations, to-day, you will find some nations that are in a state of decadence. Greece, Italy, France and Spain are examples. In New-York, you notice a constant progress of enterprise,

Greece, Italy, France and Spain are examples. In New-York, you notice a constant progress of enterprise, riches and morality. (I hope it is true of the last.) At the some time, those families which a hundred years ago were conspicuous for their great riches, are not those of this day. Others have come up and taken their piaces. What takes place on a small scale, in New-York, takes place on a large scale among nations. But as the human race lays down its line of progress; (the human race are rays down its line of progress; but as Greece and Rome lay down their line of progress, other nations take it ap; and so the progress is continual. You may take one nation to-day, and go backward and backward, and and the further you go back the courser do you find its web. Look at England. In our day its exports are the products of its mines and leoms. Go back three centuries in England, and you will find its exports consisted of oxen, horses, and corn—only rude stock and materials.

products of its mines and looms. Go beak three centuries in England, and you will find the exports consisted of oxen, horses, and corn—only rude stock and materials. Go back to the Ninth Century, and what was the great materials of export in England: It was Men. When Bishop Wulfstane, at Bristol, preaching against men selling Christian men into bondage, was rebuked for promulgating so dangerous a doctrine—for, said they, this is our basiness. They raise these men for exportation. There has been some change in this regard since that day, I think. [Applause.]

Human progress manifests itself in three forms in the powers of Man. First, the development of Man's faculties; second, the acquisition of power over the material world; third, the power of grouping men together into larger or lesser companies. I think the fact of Man's Progress is proved. One need only look upon the Indian wignerm, and then on New York—need only dine with Pocabontas, and then dine at one of the first-class hotels of New York.

Let us now dwell for a few moments upon some of she most important steps that have taken place in Man's progress. The most important tool which Man has ever devised is, doubtless, Language; And next in importance, I think, is that which perpetuates speech—which makes the trenchant sound a permanent thing—the invention of letters. The man who heard the sound A * ron, and could write great a little a, ron, was a great mind, depend upon it. (Applause) in order that man should pass through the world, and arrive at any degree of improvement, three things were necessary; first, keern to think; second, learn to work with his hands; and third, learn to groupe mon together where they can work with the strength of many, and the will of one man. (Applause) First, he must learn to think.

body's head, before it can run in anybody's mill. The man takes the railroad, before it runs. But the first man had no schoolmmear to instruct and teach him to think—he had no parents as we had to compel us to go to school or college. The great God planted a schoolmaster behind every bask and thus our necessities were our first teachers. The desire of sustenance made us think how we would gravify it. The coconant was in the tree but then it could not fall down of itself; it must first be knocked down and then opened. Hunger is not an agreeable sensation; and this produced the first broad. We wen't to Dame Nature, and with a little thinking, she gave as broad, a first poor and with a little thinking, she gave as broad, a first poor and meager, but with a little more meat and goes on huch improving our food according as we knoprove in thinking and visidom. Our fathers for found that wheat could be converted into food and tone by pulling up the blade saw it had a root and could be pulling up the land when parched up and mellowing it by breaking when hard that he increased his crop twenty, fifty, sno hundred fold. Thus under the stimulus of necessity stam was forced to have recourse to thinking. Man as he carse into the world, naked, but for this power would have been a prey to the wild beasts, the could not wrestle with the bear, and the lion can outrun him. He must then end outrun his heels." No doubt man though his was a hard lot, in being thus exposed naked to contend with the wild seasts; but "the schoolmaster was abroad," who would not let him idle, and if he played the truant boy, he certainly suffered for it. Savages are always fighting. The strong man, when he is hungry, selres on his neighbor who is weaker, and courters him into food. The Deacons lyave such as offended them to the Uncas, what would happen, they yet remonstrance, and could not understandit. "Oh! Aye, me eat him up," say he, "thin make me heart stout; me cat with much rebsh, and had not so nice a bit for many mons." Canalbalism is behind every country and is before every civilization. The beans seen in the history of the buman and the little man will exist he would happen, they yet remonstrance, and could not understandit. "Oh! Aye, I might call Amazenian exceptions; but this proves the truth of the general admission. Second, he has a braw nier arm; his arm is thicker below the elbow, and he has consequently a bigger thumb; and in the third place, he has a harder heart. [Cheers and laughter.] In virtue of this triple superiority he has compelled her to do everything which he was too proud or lazy to do himself. He hunts and fishes—kills the salmon, the deer and the geose—but the spoils the female is compelled to carry home to skin, clean, pluck and cook for her lazy conqueror's benefit, while he lounges lazily about his wigwam, hasks in the sun, chatting with his fellow savage. Everywhere the savage male makes the female a bondswoman and a slave—whether the red one of America, the black woman of Africa, or the white woman of Europe. The German boor rides home on his horse from the field of their common labor, while his wife and daughters are forced to walk through the mud by his side, and carry, beside the implements of their labor, as well as the empty basket which contained the food for their imperious lord and master—and all this, because he is strong and she is weak. Having succeeded so well in conquering woman, he begins to think of conquering his follow-man also. My opinion, however, is, that he first tried his hand on a boy—and, perhaps, he succeeded in this too, and then he tried what he could do with a strong Man. Having succeeded in killing him, he can him; but having found out that if he made him work for him in place of killing him, that he could turn him to more advantage, he the next time accepts service in place of flesh, and as Man will work sooner than be killed, he consented to work; and thus was forced labor introduced, and productive industry was organized, and by slave labor. The slave became the productive class, and executed with his hands whatever the head of the master planned. It has been calculated by those who have produced by machinery, shat one-third of the power is lost in producing the effect, but in slave l Forced labor has been the only productive power, the only industry in nations emerging from slavery, and we learn this from Homer, from the Bible, and from the initerations on the monuments of Egypt. By siave labor Man has elevated himsoif from the mere condition of a brute, but according as Man becomes enlightened, slave labor becomes of less account—after a time becomes unprofitable, and is finally superseded. This transition may, and, as we know, does take a long time, but in the end the time for supereding slave labor arrives, and will come in every case in the end. After this first step of individual contest Man combines, and then comes war. The first form of this grouping is in families, which of all the complicated groupings is that of a family which produces the fairest flower as well as the sweetestfruit. The lecturer went on to show that in those various groupings, although there was a unity of action that there was a loss of individual liberty, but that this loss of liberty produced for the general good. From lamilies these groups tended in the second of the general good. From lamilies these groups tended in the second of the general good. From lamilies these groups tended in conquering ethers. To compet this unity in all under one head, tyranny was frequently exercised—to resist which the most powerial of those next to the unit or head formed themselves into cliques, and the Barons and Lordar resisted, and from these canne the aristocracy. Between the head and the aristocracy are sent as a substitution of the sent the sent the sent the sent that it is a substitution of the sent the se

The Birthday of Burns.

The Burns Club of this City, an association of the sone of Caledonia, last night celebrated the an-niversary of the birthday of Rozent Bunys, the Plan-

an Poet, whose only patent of high birth was
"The Nobility of Labor,
The long Pedigree of Toil."
There was a small but solect company present, who
first discussed one of those most excellent suppers for
which the hoets of the Astor are so widely reneward. The tables were ornamented with characteristic pieces of confectionery, viz: The Gentus of Poetry finding Burns at the Plow; Willie Brewad a Peck o' Mant Nan was Made to Mourn; John Anderson my Jo, Birth Place of Burns; Auld Lang Syne; Tun O'Shan ter : Highland Mary.
At either end of the room were illuminated portrain

of Burns, surmounted respectively by the American and English flags. After the supper, the President,

Mr. GOULD, gave the first toast:

The day we colorate—It is enough to know that it is bis birthday of Robert Burns. [Drank standing, with the scheers.]

There was a fine band in attendance, who gave ap-

propriate music as the evening advanced.

The second regular toest was introduced by the President, who said: This evening shows that grains ans its hours of remembrance, and we lead now met to

"One of the few, the immertal names
That were not bern to die."
East, West, North and South this day unite to honor
the memory of Burns. He was untaught, but apon
him descended the mantle of genius. The President
said the company were to night called upon to comfact
themselves so that "Cli.ber hearts this night there may

The Genius of Burns-Like the lavrock of his own beather brees, it sings high in the empyrean, and reste only of Heaven's gate.

Mr. CEREBILGH sang, "Of all the airts the wind can

The third toast was as follows:

The Land of Cakes—Dear to the philanthropist, the patrict and poet of every land; the remembrance of what Scotsmen have been will, "to the last syllable of recorded time," make their descendants Scotsmen still.

Mr. Eader sang, "Old Scotland, I love thee!"

The President then gave the fourth regular total:

The Land we Live in—Beneath the broad foliar of its story
beamer the citizens of all climes may build their ark of safety.

[Drank standing, with three times three.]

In giving this toast the President remarked that he

would propose another land of cakes; equal in our love, with the cakes far deeper to a man. Mr. GRAY sang, "The Union forever." Notes were here received from the New-York and

New-England Union Telegraph Co., and from the Bain Line, volunteering the free transmission of sentiments, &c., to other cities.

The fifth toast, the last of the regulars, was then

given, the President remarking that in getting up the toast they had been in a quandary; everything in Ise guage seemed to have been worn threadbare in honer of woman. But Hoyle says when in doubt play a or woman. But floyie asys wat in the trump, and so we went to Burns, [Laughter,] and had our doubts resolved. I give you in his words:

"Fill high the glass with generous juice,
As generous as your mind,—
And plodee me in the general toast:
The whole of woman kind."

This was received with uproarious applause, and was

followed by the glee: "Here's a health to a' Good Lasses," and an original song, by three vocalists of the The words of this song are as follows. The music was arranged for the occasion by James Watson

music was arranged for the occasion by Januard H. C. Griffiths:

Take back the ring dear Jamie,
The ring you ga'ed to me,
And a the vows you made yestream
Beneath the birken tree;
But gie me back my heart again
I's a I hae to gie;
Gin ye'll no wait a fitting time,
"Ye canna marry me."

promised to my daddie]
Afore he slipped a wa,
I ne'er wad leave my manmio
What e'er sud her befa;
I'll faithful keep my promise,
For a that ye can gie;
So lamie if yo winaa wait,
"Ye canna marry me."

I canna leave my mammie
She's been sue kind to me.
Sin c'er I was a bairnee
A wee thing on her knee;
Nae mair she'll caim my gowden hai
Nor busk me snood and braw,
She's auld and frail her c'en are dim
An sune will close on a.

A muna leave my mamuie
Her journey is nae lang.
Her heid is bending to the mools
Where it mun shortly gang;
Were I an heiress o a crown
I'd a its honors tine,
To watch her steps in helpless ago
As she in youth watched mine.

The first Vice-President Mr. CUNNINGHAM, made a

brief and eloquent speech, apeaking warmly of the manly character of Burns, and concluding with the following sentiment: The Manhood of Burns.—The influence of his character, the fruits of his genius, afford abundant evidence that error alone can die, and that all which is good, and true, and beautiful, can never die. [Cheers.]

Mr. CLIEBRUGH, second Vice-President, being called

upon, spoke in glowing eulogy of Sir Walter Scott, the greatest son of Scotland. Mr. C. gave : The Genius of Sir Walter Scott. [Cheers.]

Boston and and New-Haven. That sent to B

Sas follows:

Time, the destroyer of everything earthly, proves the name and genius of Burns immortal. Passing years but deepen the homegate to his memory, and make stronger the tie which binds in common sympathy those who love the name and fame of Burns.

The reply was in the following words:

BERTHERN: We have received and honor the sentiment your hearts have dictated. May ganuine fraternal feeling ever hold the high position it has always assumed among you, and, in the words of him whose name and genius words.

of the words of him whose name and night met to honor.

'May gold luck hit you,
And may her favorites admit you;
If detraction sore should smit you,
May name believe him;
An'any de 'il that thinks to get you,
Good Lord deceive him.'

In reply to this the following was forwarded "Scotsmen's wives and Scotsmen's bairns,
And those that lie, or wish to lie, in Scotsmen's arms.'
From the Burns Club in New Haven the greeting was

From the Burns Club in New Haven the greeting was:

"Kings may be bleet, but Tam was glorious,
O'er a' the ills o' life victorious."

"May the kebars o' his house be sherek.
Aboon the chorus roar,
Till frightened rattoons backward leuk,
An' seek the bermost bore."

"We send you our heartieft congratulations, and wish you health, happiness and enjoyment."

"Auld Socias—May her honest bairus live their canty suld for berrs, nor keep their heads o'er high, but consider warlile whare they're gaun, for fear they'll file their shoon in dub."

Mr. Gurenzy was called upon, and gave some remaindences of his recovered.

intscences of his parentage, coming from Scotland through the north of Ireland—the city of Londonderry. He naturally inferred to the famous settlement of Lon-donderry in New-Hampshire, from which has sprung some of the most famous men in this country. He some of the most famous men in this country. love of liberty, frugality, religious independence, &c., are a strong infusion in the New-England character, and even in all the Union. He thought Burns had exercised an immense influence in spreading the love of knowledge and the sentiment of personal liberty through the world. He is the poet of the people; he speaks from the heart to the heart, and his words and fame will be immortal while language shall endure. [Cheers.]

Mr. CLIERHUGH presented a fac similie of Burns handwriting, copied from the poet's family Bible, and also the original miniature of his Chloriada, which Burns had painted expressly for her.

The glee singers then gave "Willie brewed a peck o' maut."

Mr. Maxwell, an ex-President of the Clab, being called upon, declined making a speech, but affered as a

sentiment:
Our President-If we has use goold, we have assething that

ller is guid for. Mr. James Linen gave as a toast, prefacing it with

a brief speech upon the fame of Burns.

Burns-The foe of tyransy and the tears of hypocsisy, the lover of liberty, the honest man, and the poet of anture.

[Great cheering.]

Eeveral other volunteer toasts were offered, and when our reporter left, Mr. Orts of The Axpress was replying

to the following:

The Press-Without its powerful aid, the genius of Burns would have been unknown to the world.

The mirth and fun was at its hight when we left, and doubtless continued to the "Wee short bour, syant the twai."

We are in receipt of Buffale papers of Monday afternoon, via Buffalo and N. Y. City and New-York and Eric Ralbeads. The care left Buffalo at 5 P. M. on Monday, and reached this City at 10.45 A. M. on Tuesday, 26th—making the distance two cities in 17 hours and 45 minutes.

Hon. Robert Dale Owen has been lece

tained, it had been relinquished." Mr. Monroe, in fact in the passage from which the above extract is taken, considers the condition of those States much improved and strengthened, and his observations evidency bear upon future difficulties, not then forgoen, but which might happen, and would then have to be met. We may yet have to meet them.

Mr. Monroe, it is well known, was in the habit of consulting Mr. Jefferson in all grave conjunctures; and fortunately he consulted his on the subject of his doctrine, and we have the sentiments of that patriarch of the democratic faith in relation to it. These are to be found in a letter from him to Mr. Monroes, application for his opinion. "The question," said Mr. Jefferson, "presented by the letter you have sent me, is the most momentum which has ever been offered to my contemplation since that of independence. That made us a nation—this sets our compass and points the course which we are to steer through the ocean of time. And never could we embark on it under circumstances more auspicious. Our first and fundamental maxim should be never to entangle ourselves in the broils of Europe—our second, never to suffer Europe to intermedide with cis Atlantic affairs. America, North and South, has a set of interest distinct from those of Europe, and peculiarly her own. We should, therefore, have a system of our own, separate and apart from that of Europe; the last is laboring to become the domicile of desponism—our endeavor should surely beto make our hemisphere that of freedom." Can one man be found who will contend that these noble sentiments—worthy of him who uttered them, and now become a precious legacy for the American people—can one man be found who will contend that these noble sentiments—worthy of him who uttered them, and now become a precious legacy for the American people—can one man be found who will contend that these noble sentiments—worthy of him who uttered them, and now become a precious legacy for the American people—can one man be found who will contend that

longing only to the passing hour, and confined to the effort of a league, which, I believe, died before the writer, short, even, as was his tenure of life? Thus to narrow down a great national principle is wholly to mistake the liberality and far-reaching policy of this the greatest of American statesmen, after the first and the dearest Washington. "His ocean of time opening upon us," was bounded by no such contracted limits. It was a true ocean, and not a mere duck pond. And this same letter of Mr. Jefferson exhibits, in a still more signal manner, the vast importance he attached to this principle of never sufering." Europe to intermeddle with cishtlantic affairs." Why, Sir, he was actually ready, even then, to go to war for its practical maintenance.

He was far ahead of all of us; and I must confess that I have seldom been more gratified than to find myself thus, not only supported but anticipated, by a name which will live in the hearts of the American people as long as they cherish a reverence for real patriotism, true democracy, and the highest qualities of our nature, canobled by a life devoted to his country. I can new stand proudly upon this position, pointing to Mr. Jefferson's declaration that he is willing to fight, even alongials of England, in such a cause. "Not that I would purchase," he says, "her amily at the price of war; but the war in which the present proposition might engage us, should that be its consequence, is not her war, but ours. Its object is to introduce and establish the American system of keeping out of our land all foreign powers, of never, (not to-day) of never permitting those of Europe to intermeddle with the affairs of our nations. It is to maintain our own principle, not to depart from it." Any question of the justice or expediency of the first of these recolutions, I may hereafter consider a question between the objector and Mr. Jefferson, and not one between the former and myself. The opinions of Mr. Adams, who, of course, conid not but understand the views of Mr. Monroe,

the new Governments."

There is reason to believe that the declaration of it There is reason to believe that the declaration of it had considerable effect in preventing the maturity, if not in producing the abandomment, of all such designs. Both principles" (this and the anti-Colonization one) were laid down after much anxious deliberation on the part of the late Administration. The President, (Mr. Adams,) who then formed a part of it, continues entirely to coincide in both, and you will urge upon the Government of Mexico the utility and expediency of asserting the same principles on all proper occasions."

What principles? Not a single one, so narrow and temporary, as to be confined to a mere momentary occurrence to a league which had as much passed away from any operation on this continent, as the Grecian league for the destruction of Troy. If Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay did not wholly misunderstand Mr. Monroe's doctrine, it was precisely the doctrine enunciated in the resolution before the Senate. One fact stated by Mr. Clay upon the authority of Mr. Adams, shows that this declaration of Mr. Monroe was a Cabinet measure, fully considered, and no doubt amply discussed. Indeed, without this authority, judging from the cautious character of Mr. Monroe, it would have been safe to conclude that so important a step would not have been taken by him without consultation with his confidential advisers; and especially as it is known that his messages before being sent to Congress, were always read and if occasion required, discussed paragraph by paragraph at Cabinet meetinge, and such indeed was the practice of his predecessors.

edecessors. Mr. Clay states that the declaration of Mr. Monroe Mr. Chy states that a decision was limited by the considerations already adverted to, that it was the act only of the Executive Department, which could not pledge the nation to any particular course of policy. Congress alone could do that, and the propriety of its action was so obvious, that both Mr. Clay and Mr. Poinsett introduced resolutions into the House of Rep-

Congress atone could do that, and the propriety of its action was so obvious, that both Mr. Clay and Mr. Poinsett introduced resolutions into the House of Representatives alliming the doctrine. It is probable that the reason given by Mr. Clay for not pushing the one presented by himself to a final vote, operated also on others; and that was that the apprehended danger from the "Holy Alliance" had disappeared, and I suppose, then as now, the difficulty of carrying such a measure increased, as the cause of apprehension decreased. We stopped short in our true work, and waited for another expedient before proclaiming a principle. Mr. Jefferson, also, with his sound practical wisdom, saw that Mr. Monroe's declaration, in order to attain its object, needed the support and anthority of Congress, and he therefore recommended to him in the letter already referred to, that "as it may lead to war, the declaration of which requires an act of Congress, the case shall be laid before them for consideration at their first meeting, and under the reasonable aspect in which it is seen by himself," (the President.)

With respect to Cuba, I am glad to be able to fortify my position by the opinious of both Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Clay. No man will now accuse either of those distinguished state men with being influenced by any other motives than a love of country and a desire to promote her interest in a spirit of justice. "I candidly confoss," said Mr. Jefferson, in the same letter, "that I have ever looked on Cuba as the most interesting addition which could ever be made to our system of States. The court of which, with Florida Point, this Island would give us over the Gulf of Mexico, and the countries and Ishmus bordering on it, as well as those whose waters dow into it, would fill up the measure of our political well-being. Yet as I am sensible, that this can never be obtained ever with her, (Spain's,) own consent, but by war, (he measure,) and its independence, (nat of Cuba,) which is our second interest, (and especially its indep

he was therefore the more willing to act in concert with her.

Thirty years have produced a wonderful change in the world, since these remarks of Mr. Jefferson. They have produced none in our interest and our desire to procure Cuba, when we can do it justly, nor in our willingness, that it should become independent. But as to any fear, that England would oppose us in taking possession of Cuba under a voluntary arrangement with Spain, or under other proper circumstances, it is a feeling, which will never, it rust, enter into our public councils, ecriainly never into the hearts of the American people. Events, since that period, have augmented our power in a mighty ratio, and have taught us to use it when our honor and interest require the exertion. Mr. Jefferson, when he wrote this letter, undoubtedly supposed that Cuba would follow the example of the other Spanish Provinces, and become independent.

Mr. Clay appreciated the importance of Cuba, as well as Perto Rico, for we find that in a lotter, which he wrote to Mr. Middleson on the 26th of Desember, 1826, that Miaster was directed to inform the Russian Government that "We cannot allow the transfer of these lalards to any European Power;" and the same determination was arowed, in still stronger terms, in a dispetch to the American Minister at Paris, to be made above in the ference of these lalands to any European Power; "and the same determination was arowed, in still stronger terms, in a dispetch to the American Minister at Paris, to be made above in the ference of these lalands to any European Power; "That we would not consent to the eccupation of those Islands, by any other European Power than Spain, sader any circumstances gelaticaer."

Now, Sir, I shall pursue this topic no further, satisfied that these resolutions are not substanting the example of the determination of the propens power than Spain, sader any circumstances gelaticaer.

Now, Sir, I shall pursue this topic no further, satisfied that these resolutions are not only just in themselves, but that they assert a system of policy sanctioned by the opinions of some of the highest names in our political history. It will appear in looking back to the extracts I have made from the letter of Mr. Jefferson, that I am supported by the weight of his opinion in the following propositions embodied in or connected with these resolutions. ist. That European powers should not be permitted to intermeddle with cis-Atlantic affairs," meaning "to intermeddle with cis-Atlantic affairs," meaning thereby those affairs relating to the political condition of the people of the continent, and accepting the re-servation of Mr. Moaroe, that existing colonial rights

servation of Mr. Moarce, that existing colours inguishould not be interies of with.

2d. That this doctrine should be adhered to, even at

bill applicable to all cities.

Mr. Pierce reported from the Committee on Printing, favorably on the bill relative to printing the Colonial History.

Mr. Burroughs moved an amendment in regard to the labor required from poor men on the highways. He thought one day only was all the poor could afford for this purpose, and all that could properly be demanded of them. He wished to abolish the disproperties which exists in regard to the public burdens imposed upon the poor and the rich. When the half mill tax was imposed on property complaint was made of it as onerous. But property is a resity and can pay what is imposed on it. A poor man may have nothing and be unable even to support his own family. If labor is only seventy-five cents a day, it is difficult to support his family, and the taking of two days from him for public purposes, is unjust and oppressive.

Mr. Shaw agreed in the principles used by Mr. R; but said our villages were througed by a parcel of loaders, who would contribute nothing to the public benefit in any other way. He was in favor of exempting a poor laborer from undue taxation. The Trustees of villages should have discretion to arrange these matters, and he believed they would do it fairly and liberally.

Mr. Burner was in favor of the amendment. He thought there could be no discrimination made be-

da indians. (It appropriates \$200 a year for the support of a teacher.) Third Reading. To regulate the hours of labor in manufacturing companies. (Restricts the term of labor to ten hours a day.)